

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1806.

[No 1541.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the
bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and
the prices of which are established, can at any
time be viewed and purchased at the lowest li-
mitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, V. M.

February 12.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels
barthen, for CORK and a MAR-
KET; to which immediate dispatch
will be given—the cargo being all
ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
at his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
All Southern Pork, of good quality—with a
few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12.

RECEIVED,

Porcelain FAIRPLAY from BOSTON,
And for Sale by

Lawson & Fowle,
50 boxes Mould Candles, of a su-
perior quality

do. do. Chocolate.

IN STORE,

Imperial Young Hyson TEAS.

Mysonkin

Rough and heavy Raven's Duck

Pipes, half pipes, and quarter cask; Vidoria

Wine—entitled to drawback

A few hogheads retailing Molasses

Hogheads and barrels New England Rum

Casks and boxes from Ratina

Mould and Dip Candles

Chocolate

Liverpool coarse Salt

40 barrels Turpentine

6000 lbs Mill'd Lead

Mens' coarse and fine Shoes

Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28.

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants
to hire—one a very good cook, washer and iron-
er, she also understands every kind of house work.
The other two are good spinners, and one of them
washes and irons well and understands house
work of every kind. They are hired for no
fault. For further particulars apply to the print-
er.

February 18.

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.

1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi-
ately applied for;

30 casks Red Lead,

35 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage
in business, for the ensuing season, will no doubt
have the services of a carpenter, and receive in payment
one half the amount of work
done.

R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19.

NOTICE.

A Number of the inhabitants of Alexandria, have
been liberal in contributing to the Funds for pub-
lishing the Scriptures in the Languages spoken in the
East Indies, of which an account is given in this paper
of the 19th February, any who may wish to aid this
pious attempt, and have not yet done it, which pro-
mises to much success, may for a few days have in
their power by lending what God may put it in their
hearts to bestow, to the store of John and Thomas Vow-
ell, with whom the subscription paper is left.

March 2.

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,
First quality Sweet Cider, by the
barrel,

Spiced Salmon, in kegs,

Raisins, in boxes,

Corn'd Cod Fish, first quality,

Flax,

Sweet Oranges,

Apples,

Fresh Shadfish,

English Walnuts,

Fish quality table Cod Fish;

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of GROC-
ERIES as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quan-
tity of Lbs. in LEMONS, which will be sold
low by the box.

February 27.

64

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made
by Joseph Neale to the subscriber, for the pur-
pose of securing the payment of a sum of money
therein named, to Peter Schreiber. I will expose to
sale (for cash) at the C. E. House, in the town
of Alexandria, on Tuesday the 18th day of March
next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and
bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes,
in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, Trustee.

February 24.

63w

Plaster of Paris.

A few Tons now landing, and for
Sale by

John G. Ladd.

February 26.

64

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, situ-
ated on St. Asaph street, between King
and Prince streets, four doors below Mr. Few's
office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander.
Possession will be given on the 15th March.—
Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrival an elegant as-
sortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths
and Cambrics,
Bonnets patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Molekins, Flo-
rentines,

Imperial, clouded and
white Marteilles,

Toilseets, Swadowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,

Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Hatters,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,

Carton and Silk Ho-
siers,

Irish & Flanders Sheet-
ings,

4 & 5 Irish Linens,

Shirting Cotton,

Long Lawns,

Linen Cambricks,
Dimisles, Cambrick do.

October 22.

63w

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present
occupied by William Sanford.—The house is a
commodious and handsomely situated, with eve-
ry necessary out house, and has a handsome gar-
den in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or

Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

66c.

He daily expects an additional
assortment of FALL GOODS.

OCT. 22.

63w

FOR SALE,

The Dwelling HOUSE at present
occupied by William Sanford.—The house is a
commodious and handsomely situated, with eve-
ry necessary out house, and has a handsome gar-
den in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or

Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

66c.

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

Will be sold, to the highest bidder,
for ready money, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of
this month, [March] on the farm of Captain Tho-
mas Pollard, Jun.

Six valuable Slaves, VIZ.

Three men, two women, and one girl; a very va-
luable blooded stud horse, four other horses, a flock of
attle, sheep and hogs, a wagon and gears, with furni-
ture tools and plantation utensils, and a parcel of corn
and fodder.

Also, the tract of land, with the appurtenances, con-
sisting of four hundred and forty eight and a half acres,

whereon are erected good and convenient buildings, a
great proportion of which land is uncleared and strong

the above property taken and given up to satisfy judgements obtained by James Waugh, sheriff, as per ex-
ecutions in possession of

R. RATCLIFFE, Coroner F. C.

March 3.

22,000 lbs. first quality Cariacas

COCOA,

3,200 lbs. do. Island do.

8 tons Nicaragua Wood,

15 do. Logwood,

1,800 feet large Mahogany,

For sale by

R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA

WINE.

February 24.

64

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust given by Spencer
Cooper to the subscribers, will be sold on the
premises, at Public Auction, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on
the 12th day of March next.

A handsome unfinished Brick House

and Lot,

Situated on Water street 40 feet front, running back
125 feet, subject to 50 dollars ground rent, the terms
will be made known on the day of sale.

Thomas Cook, Jonathan Scholfield, Trustees.

February 19.

cotd

Just Received, and for Sale,

1,300 SPANISH HIDES,

20 tons of Logwood, and

A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and
will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,

30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19.

64

Senate of the United States.

Thursday, February 13.

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

Debate on the second resolution reported by a select committee, as given in our last.

(Concluded.)

MR. KITCHELL observed that he was sorry to intrude upon the patience of the Senate at that late hour;—but the observations of the gentleman who had just sat down induced him to beg their indulgence for a few moments;—the gentleman in the course of his observations seems to have made two propositions as the ground of his objection, viz: that the resolution now under consideration contains a censure upon the President as not having done his duty in negotiating; and that by passing it we are going to sacrifice the honor and interest of the U. S. and its citizens.

Mr. President, I would ask in what manner we should do either. How shall we censure the President? He has negotiated until there appears no prospect of obtaining that justice to which we are entitled; and he has now submitted the matter to Congress to pursue such measures as shall appear to them prudent.

And what are we about to do? Sir, we have already unanimously passed one resolution, in which we say that the capture and condemnation of the vessels and cargoes of our citizens is an unprovoked violation of our independence, and an aggression upon the property of our citizens. And if that declaration is correct what are we to do further? Are we upon the strength of that declaration to sit down and fold our hands together, and expect Britain to do us justice? Or are we to declare war? Sir, are we prepared at this moment to declare war? Will it be wise? Will it be prudent without one effort to avoid it, with all its horrors of blood & destruction? Are the people now prepared to meet it without our making one more attempt to negotiate? Will they say we have acted wisely? I believe not; Sir, we are one component part of Congress, who have the sole power of declaring war; and by this resolution we are going to say to Britain, not by ourselves for we are not by the constitution authorized to speak to foreign nations in this way; but we are about to request the President, in our behalf, & in our name, & in the name of the whole people of the U. S. to say to Britain you have injured us by your unprovoked aggressions, and we demand satisfaction. We can bear these insults no longer; therefore make the compensation for past injuries, and do us justice in future, and we are willing still to be friends. Wherein does this censure the president? He has pursued negotiation till he finds it unavailing. We now ask of him to make one last effort in our behalf before we appeal to the last resort of war, and I trust that we shall arm him with power that will give energy to his last negotiation. And wherein are we going to sacrifice the honor of the United States, or the interest of the citizens? Does it sacrifice our honor to endeavor to settle our differences in an amicable way rather than to fly to arms and deluge the earth with blood? Will it fix a stigma upon us in the eyes of any rational men or nations? I believe not. And how are we going to sacrifice the interests of our citizens? Do we do it by demanding justice for them of Britain? I believe that they themselves will not view it in that light, when they see it followed by the third resolution which I hope will be passed. And indeed had it not have been for the expectations of that resolution being carried into effect, in such a manner as to give energy to this, I should have withheld my vote from the first. But under the full expectation that the third resolution will pass, and as I do not believe it contains any censure upon the president, and as I believe it will do honor to the United States, and will have a tendency to secure reputation to our citizens, I shall cheerfully give it my vote.

Mr. SMITH, (of Ohio.) Mr. President, although the resolution on your table cannot impose a new obligation on the chief magistrate of this country in its present form, yet from its coincidence with the letter and spirit of his message at the opening of the present session; from its presumptive influence at home, and its probable effect abroad, I am induced to believe that its unanimous adoption is important.

The resolution ought not to be construed into an improper interference with executive prerogative, for it will not sustain

that interpretation. It is the constitutional right and the daily practice of the senate to advise the executive to adopt specific measures, as well as to call for information on diplomatic and legislative subjects.—What is the object of the resolution?—It is that this branch of the legislature shall share in the responsibility of employing means to execute the measure proposed. This is magnanimous, as it is voluntary on the part of the senate, for in adopting the resolution we attach a high degree of responsibility to ourselves in the effects to be produced.

The object of the resolution seems to be further illustrated on two grounds. 1 "That the President demand the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations." What is there in this part of the resolution so objectionable to hon. gentlemen? Is it the restoration of the captured property of our citizens? No! Is it the indemnification of our citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by the captures of which we complain? It cannot be. To what then are exceptions taken? Two hon. gentlemen have given the answer. "The resolution if adopted will be an encroachment upon the executive branch of the government." This I shall deny until convicted of the impropriety of entering into any resolution which expresses to one branch of the government the views and desires of another. The freedom of communication between the legislative and executive branches of government, is sanctioned by the law and usage of all nations that are free. The resolution does not assume the boldness of a mandate, but the delicate form of a request. Having obviated this objection, I contend that the seas are the high road of the world, and that all nations have a right to use it. That we as a neutral nation have a right to trade with all, who are free to trade with us, except with a blockaded port and in articles contraband of war. England has imposed a new restriction beyond the cases of contraband and blockade. In her courts of admiralty, she has taken a lawless distinction between a trade in war and a trade in peace; and that a trade not permitted in peace is unlawful in war. I pronounce it an injurious regulation upon our commerce, and what I trust our government will not submit to, as it is repugnant to the law of nations and a gross violation of neutral rights.

Of this new and odious principle, the President of the United States has justly complained, and I wish the senate to unite in bearing testimony against it; and while we do this, let us resort to the means of remunerating our injured citizens. They have been robbed and plundered on the high seas, while sailing under the American flag and engaged in a lawful trade. I feel indignant at this outrage, and cannot silently and deliberately see our flag insulted, our seamen impressed, our citizens ruined, and our trade destroyed.—But, it has been said, that if we adopt the resolution it will restrict the President to the strong attitude of demanding the restitution of our property, taken by British cruisers, and condemnations. Be it so; he will not surely treat with them but on the ground of restitution. We have treated England as the most favored nation, in all our commercial and diplomatic regulations, she has requited us with the imposition of insidious duties, with predatory spoliations at sea, and illegal condemnations on land. Our nation will be avenged; and the greatest objection which I feel to the resolutions is, that they do not go far enough. I would make a provisional declaration of war, to be carried into effect with vigor, not only against England but against Spain, and any other power who under circumstances so aggravated, refuse to redress our wrongs.

Sir, I must honestly confess, that I deprecate the flames and ravages of war, that I should lament the necessity of involving the nation as much as any man; but, sir, I wish it avoided on honorable terms; for rather than see the honor and the rights of my country violated, I would wade thro' rivers of blood and fight till doomsday in their defense. The second ground of illustration appears in the latter part of the resolution, and in the following words, "To enter into such arrangements with the British government on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the impressment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and

their citizens, by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled."—Until this resolution came into debate, I flattered myself that the Senate would have adopted it unanimously. The object of the resolution is so very important that I could not imagine one honorable member of the Senate would be found refusing to support it.

Sir, permit me to ask, can a true American be indifferent to the depredations committed on our neutral rights, and does not the impression of our seamen deserve the attention of the Senate. Every member must avow it. In what then do we differ? Merely in the phraseology of the resolution. I did hope for unanimity in the Senate, as well upon the form as the substance of this resolution. In this, however, I am disappointed, and as I cannot prevent it, I will sit down and regret it.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

Arrived, captain Meade, from St. Thomas, left there the schooner Clarinda, Paddock, of New York, to sail in six days for the city of St. Domingo; brig Martha, of Salem, captain Simons, to sail in 15 days for Turk's Island; schooner Adam, Hall, of Duxbury, to sail in twelve days, leaky and mainmast injured; sloop Thomas Jefferson, M'Gregor, of Philadelphia to sail in six days for Turks Island—schooner Sea Flower, Baker, of Wilmington, Delaware, to sail for Porto Rico in eight days; brig Havauna Packet, Cotton, of Middleton, arrived the tenth of February; brig Jane of New York, to sail in four days for St. Croix; the brig Eliza, Stokesbury, under repairs, expected to sail in ten days for the city of St. Domingo; brig Sally, Pratt, of New York, to sail for New York, in thirty days;—brig Farmer of New York sailed in company for do. We left St. Thomas the 12th of February, thirteen days to the cape.—The same day arrived the brig Jupiter of New York, in 23 days, and a brig from North Carolina, name unknown. Sloop Jersey, Swain, from Philadelphia, arrived under jury mast.

Captain Meade informs that the French fleet was spoken in the Mono passage by a brig that arrived at St. Thomas who reported that they had several American vessels in their possession.

BALTIMORE, March 3.

Captain Evelith, who arrived on Thursday last in the snow Paragon from Leghorn favored us with French and Italian placards containing several of the earlier bulletins, which we had previously published, respecting the movements of the French armies. Not supposing any thing later could be received by this vessel, we made no further enquiries. Contrary to our expectation however, the following official letter, from this morning's American, the original of which is lodged with us, was discovered among a bundle of old handbills, and was seen by the gentleman who received it, by the merest accident. So much for its lying dormant so long. Of its authenticity the reader will draw his own conclusions; to assist him in which, we have annexed the remarks of Cobbett, merely to shew the opinion entertained of the result of that battle in London on the 21st of December. The official letter has this superior voucher above all the bulletins, that, unlike any of them it has the signature of the French minister of war and the next general in grade to Bonaparte himself; and may be looked upon as containing less fiction than they did.

The reports of this morning, said to be brought by an arrival at Philadelphia, are without foundation; a gentleman of the first respectability having left there yesterday and assured us there was no such arrival there, nor any recent accounts from Europe.

(Federal Gazette.)

[Here follows the letters of generals Berthier and Beauharnois, published in the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER, of yesterday.]

From Cobbett's Register, Dec. 21.

The government bulletin, of the 19th was much of the same stamp as the former—all hearsay; but that hearsay sublimated into official authenticity by the manner of communicating it to the public.

"Official advices from Hamburg of the 13th, state that an estafette passed thro' that town on the 12th from Berlin, bearing the details of the battle between the allies and the French, in Moravia. The event was not accurately known to his majesty's minister at Hamburg, but he learned that though the centre of the allies was defeated on the second, they had renewed the battle on the third, and that it lasted during the whole of the fourth, and probably in-

to the fifth; and that the tide of success turned completely in favor of the Russians. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of joy at Berlin, on learning that the Emperor Alexander was safe, after displaying the most transcendent heroism.

Government have also received advices from a respectable quarter, detailing many particulars the sum of which seems to be that on the second the French attacked their allies on their march; that they directed their whole efforts against the centre, which not being formed when the attack commenced, they succeeded in defeating, after a bloody conflict of several hours in which, the centre lost the whole of its cannon; that the allies retreated from the field of Wischau, and did not seem to have been followed by the French so that the emperor Alexander who had displayed the most determined courage on the 2d, renewed the battle on the 3d & 4th

—and by his ardent fortitude and example, turned the fortune of the conquest in favor of the Russians. He rode through the most tremendous fire calling out to the army "Victory or death!" which was returned by exclamations from his troops they "never would forsake their emperor!" The Russians having lost their artillery on the 2d, were during the following days compelled to fight with the sword & bayonet & the final result was, that the emperor recovered all his cannon, and the whole ground he had lost.—The French were driven from the field beyond Austerlitz, where the battle of the second commenced, and afterwards retired behind the Swart, with their left at Brunn, and their right at Nicholsberg. No details have been received of the killed and wounded on either side."

COBBETT'S REMARKS.

This, if true, is very pleasing intelligence; and, when so much of detail is given, one would hardly suppose it possible to be false, though coming out of Whitehall, had we not already read the bulletin of the 17th, of the far better part of which this last bulletin contains a contradiction. Who would not have thought from the bulletin of the 17th that the battle of the 2d had been fought at Wischau, and that the allies remained on the field of battle? It now appears, however, that the battle of the 2d was begun at Austerlitz, and that the allies retreated to Wischau, a distance of about 10 English miles. The story of 27,000 French killed, of Bonaparte's being wounded, and of his proposing an armistice, is completely contradicted by this second official bulletin; and, it is impossible not to receive even its contents with great distrust, when we find it acknowledging that the allies were defeated on the 2d, when the bulletin of the 17th had represented them to have obtained a victory. The battle of the 2d, ended in "a victory;" but, it being impossible to keep up the belief of that for any length of time, it is, in the next bulletin, allowed to have been a defeat; but, at the same time, it is asserted, that the allies have now got a victory.

The account of the battles of the 3d and 4th, rests, as far as this intelligence goes, upon the report of an estafette, who, in all likelihood, knew what would please the person to whom he made his report. But allowing his report to have been correct, I really cannot see, that much has been gained by the allies, except a reputation.—That, indeed, is a great deal. To have fought at last; barely to have fought at the end of a retreat, or rather running away, of five hundred miles, across rivers and through fortified places more numerous than are the battalions in the army of their enemy, is a good deal. They have fought, and renewed the fight with stiff wounds; they have, at last drawn blood of their antagonist. This looks well. It is a rational ground for hoping that we shall hear of something more. But, here seems to be the utmost extent of the advantage; for as to having beaten the French, there is, all the intelligence fairly considered, not the least appearance of it, the French army, according to this last bulletin of our government, being posted precisely where it was previous to the battle of the 2d. Not an inch have they retreated; and I must hear of something much more resembling a victory over them, before I shall expect to hear, that they have made one step towards Vienna. Suppose, however, that Napoleon were to be compelled to retreat? Must we therefore conclude that he is ruined? Now would this reasoning suit, if applied to his enemies? They, God knows, have retreated far enough in all conscience; and yet, we are told, that their affairs are in a very promising way. Ay; but they have been retreating in their own territory. So, then, Napoleon has only to get them to follow him into France, and through Paris, in order completely to annihilate them! Away with all the nonsense about his being his

and cut off! W
10: The three great
told; to wit, the
Prussian army, and the
duke Charles.

As to the Prussian army
marched, there is Ang
it in Bohemia or Bavaria
polon's position. Au
men, and his army, fro
France, easily augme
dute! Where is he?
him was in Croatia, ma
and his antagonists. Ma
from Massena; and, if
as is reported, 80,000
must his pursuer have?
will come upon the b
through Vienna?" Th
are used. These writer
when we last heard of
Archduke and Vienna?
Marmont and his divi
sens and in the division
Ney, a hundred thousa
seven days march of the
battle was fought, and
say the civil ruler, of a
tween him and them,
whom is he cut off? H
miles to the north of th
the south of the Danub
Hungary, there is not o
upon the continent of
he is not master. If I
he had recoiled as far as
be very much, and, inde
surprised; but, I s
derive much hope of his
must stop somewhere.

It is ridiculously untrue
low him to be victori
haunted the enemy quite
and if it would be a di
fall back upon Vienna
time must be the reputati
They fell back upon Vi
quitted it much more re
he will. At Vienna, he
400 miles distance betwe
but he would in the wa
miles, see not a single h
battalion in his way. T
ileman of the Courier n
for this is really the light
situation of Bonaparte.
300,000 soldiers, real so
paper like my lord Castile
in the field, actually fight
and I do not see that his
together have so many.
not see them in the battle

Alexandria Daily

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

Accounts by the John, arr
from the city of St. Domingo
French fleet, after landing a
troop, had failed again, su
A fleet of several
(probably Duckworth's) had
heights of St. Domingo.

A gentleman who arrived
Friday morning in the schr
days from St. Kitts, inform
December packet had arrived
London news, (if he recalled
London news, (if he recalled
23d of December, papers o
been received at St. Kitts, con
ing important information.

"That General Craig from
6000 British troops and 30
Corin, had landed on the V
turned the right wing of Mi
was pursuing the Arch. Duke L
action ensued, the French def
killed. That two Russian ar
160,000 men, had joined the e
near Olmutz. That Bonaparte
were in great want of supplies
the greatest confusion. That
had marched a large army in
joined the British army in Hanover.

Capt. McClintock, arrived
N. C. from Demarara, inform
Dec., being about one league
and running down the south side
a Spanish felucca privateer, w
only took possession of the bri
there was no actual war betw
America, and that we were of co
They run us into a small and
and notwithstanding their re
honorable treatment, the whole
gang came on board, and began
plunder: after pre
which after breaking open in

at the tide of success in favor of the Allies, would exceed the enthusiasm, on learning that under safe, after disastrous transcedent heroism, also received advices quarter, detailing map, of which seems to demand the French attacked march; that they did efforts against the center formed when the army succeeded in defeating the centre lost the whole at the allies retreated Wischau, and did not followed by the French or Alexander who had determined courage on the battle on the 3d & 4th fortitude and example, of the conquest in France. He rode through dous fire calling out to y or death! which was nations from his troops disrake their emperor! ing lost their artillery on the following days or the sword & bayonet & a, that the emperor re-cannon, and the whole. — The French were field beyond Austria, the second commenced tired behind the Swiss, Brunn, and their right at details have been re-d and wounded on either

T'S REMARKS.

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It is a rational ground we shall hear of something seems to be the utmost aitoge; for as to having there is, all the intelligence, not the least ap- the French army, according n of our government, be- where it was previous to the 2d. Not an inch have and I must hear of some- resembling a victory o- shall expect to hear, that one step towards Vienna, or, that Napoleon were to retreat? Must we therefore he is ruined? Now God knows, have retreat all conscience; and yet, their affairs are in a very own territory. So, then, and through Paris, in or- annihilate them! Away use about his being him-

med in and cut off! Who are to hem him in? The "three great armies," we are told; to wit, the Austro-Russian, the Prussian army, and the army of the Archduke Charles.

As to the Prussian army, if it has really marched, there is Augereau ready to meet it in Suabia or Bavaria, or to follow him into Bohemia, if it marches towards Napoleon's position. Augereau has 60,000 men, and his army, from its nearness to France, easily augmented. The archduke! Where is he? The last we heard of him was in Croatia, more than 200 miles from the scene of action between Napoleon and his antagonists. He was then flying from Massena; and, if the archduke has, as is reported, 80,000 men, how many must his pursuer have? The archduke will come upon the back of Bonaparte through Vienna? Tho' Vienna? They are mad. These writers are mad. Massena, the pursuer of the archduke, was, when we last heard of him, between the archduke and Vienna? There too was Marmont and his division. "Cut off!" Why Bonaparte had, in the army of Massena and in the division of Marmont and Ney, a hundred thousand men within seven days march of the spot where the last battle was fought, and he was complete, nay the civil ruler, of all the country between him and them. By what or by whom is he cut off? He is only about 50 miles to the north of the Danube, and, to the south of the Danube westward from Hungary, there is not one inch of territory, upon the continent of Europe, of which he is not master. If I were to hear that he had receded as far as Vienna, I should be very much, and, indeed, very agreeably surprised; but, I should not thence derive much hope of his final failure. He must stop somewhere.

It is ridiculously unreasonable not to allow him to be victorious until he has haunted the enemy quite out of the world, and if it would be a disgrace to him to fall back upon Vienna; what at this time must be the reputation of his enemy! They fell back upon Vienna, and they quitted it much more readily than, I fear, he will. At Vienna, he would indeed see 600 miles distance between him & France, but he would in the whole five hundred miles, see not a single hostile fortress or battalion in his way. The ferocious gentleman of the Courier must excuse me: for this is really the light in which I see the situation of Bonaparte. I see him with 800,000 soldiers, real soldiers, not upon paper like my lord Castlereagh's army, but in the field, actually fighting or marching, and I do not see that his enemies all put together have so many. We hear talk of them before the battles indeed, but we do not see them in the battles.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6.

Accounts by the John, arrived at Charleston, from the city of St. Domingo, state, that the French fleet, after landing a reinforcement of troops, had sailed again, supposed for Martinique. A fleet of several sail of men of war (probably Duckworts); had been seen from the heights of St. Domingo.

A gentleman who arrived at New York on Friday morning in the schr. Mary Ann, in 17 days from St. Kitts, informs, that the second December packet had arrived at Barbadoes, with London news, (if he recollects right) to the 23d of December, papers of which date had been received at St. Kitts, containing the following important information.

That General Craig from Malta, with about 600 British troops and 30,000 Russians from Corfu, had landed on the Venetian territory, turned the right wing of Massena's army, who was pursuing the Archduke Charles; a bloody action ensued, the French defeated, and Massena killed. That two Russian armies amounting to 160,000 men, had joined the emperor of Germany near Olmütz. That Bonaparte, (whose army were in great want of supplies) was retreating in the greatest confusion. That the king of Prussia had marched a large army into Franconia. And that a considerable Prussian force had just joined the British army in the Electorate of Hanover.

Capt. McClinton, arrived at Wilmington, N. C. from Demarara, informs that on the 26th Dec. being about one league from Porto Rico, and running down the south side, was boarded by a Spanish slaver privateer, when they immediately took possession of the brig, alledging that there was an actual war between Spain and America, and that we were of course a legal prize. They run us into a small and dangerous bay, and notwithstanding their repeated assurances of honorable treatment, the whole of their infernal gang came on board and began their concerted scheme of plunder: after pretending to examine the brig's papers they went into the hold, from which after breaking open two hds. of sugar,

they took three boxes of goods valued at about 1000 dollars, the most of the light articles belonging to the vessel, and completed their piracy by robbing the officers and crew of a great part of their clothing; and then very generously piloted us to sea, for the consideration of one joc.

A London paragraph of the 15th December, takes the following notice of the armament under Sir Home Popham and Sir David Baird, which we have before stated upon information received from Barbadoes, to be at Buenos Ayres.

"The armament under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham, sailed from Madeira on the 3d October. It consisted of six sail of the line, two 50's, four frigates, two sloops, and two cutters, in all 16 sail of king's ships; and with India ships and transports, they amounted to 170 sail, having 8000 troops on board. They expected to be joined by 2000 more at Madeira, but nothing having arrived the commanders would not wait for them. A circumstance which has given rise to much curiosity, occurred at Madeira— They took on board a number of mules and at the same time took in forage for only 50 days consumption. It has been thought unlikely that they would have taken mules on board, if their destination had been the Cape, or that they would have taken provisions for so short a time. Conjecture is therefore afloat, and it is thought probable that South America is the object; but against the idea is the employment of so many Indians, which are full of troops."

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser. The editor of the Sheffield Iris, (whom we have the pleasure of classing amongst our friends) announces to us the death of the late gallant Nelson, in a style so exquisitely beautiful that we cannot resist the impulse we feel to give it to our readers: "Intelligence of a most glorious event, accompanied by terrors of calamity (like the angels of Mercy and affliction travelling together) has arrived on our shores; and awakened the public mind from the agony of despondence to a tumult of mingled emotions; sorrow and joy, mourning and triumph. On the 21st of last month (October) while the cowardly and incapable Mack was surrendering himself, alive into the hands of Bonaparte, the noble and lamented Lord Nelson once more and for the last time, fought and conquered the united foes of his country; but he fell in the meridian of victory—and in one moment became immortal in both worlds! His career of services had been long: but it was only in the midst of the last war that he burst upon the eye of the public as a luminary of the first magnitude. At the battle of Abukir he rose like the sun in the east; and like the sun too, after a summer's day of glory, he set in the west, at the battle of Trafalgar, leaving the ocean in a blaze as he went down, and in darkness when he had descended. In ages to come, when the stranger who visits our island shall enquire for the monument of Nelson, the answer will be—"Behold his country, which he saved!"

COMMUNICATION. Written during WASHINGTON'S Administration.

FABRICIUS—A FRAGMENT.

THE idea of maintaining a democratic government, except by means of representation, is now justly exploded. It was always utterly impracticable, except in a single city or a very limited territory, and wherever it has been tried even under those circumstances it may safely be asserted to have produced a greater sum of human misery than happiness; and therefore the people generally overruled the legislative, they as generally found it indispensable to delegate the executive authority.

When a nation spread over a great extent of country attempts the republican form they are fortunately necessitated to resort to representation in all the departments of their government. This proceeds from a physical impossibility of collecting the public opinion in any other manner, and consequently from a conviction in the body of the people that their affairs can be managed, their interests promoted, their safety and happiness maintained in no other way: that in this way alone can the wisdom of a nation, which ought always to rule, be brought to a point: that by this means alone can men of the greatest genius and integrity be placed as sentinels on a watch-tower to observe every movement both within and without the nation which may threaten it with danger, and may be enabled to apply proper and timely remedies. But the question seems to be now, whether we shall trust to those sentinels whom we have chosen and appointed from a knowledge of their capacity and integrity, and who periodically return to the body of the society; who from the height of their stations have full opportunity of observing every passing scene interesting to our welfare—or to those officious, busy, meddling persons, many of them not the native-born sons of America, or who have purchased a birth-right by the hazard of their lives or property;

who obtrude themselves into their places, without having the same delegated authority, the same means of knowing or the same power of promoting our interests. If we could have managed our affairs without representation it was a very unnecessary act to appoint our agents and to designate their stations and their powers, and a prodigal waste of our resources. But it is being wholly impracticable to conduct the affairs of our extensive nation, but by the means of delegated authority, it becomes a very serious question, whether our hitherto prosperous and happy republican system can possibly be maintained, if, as soon as we appoint our rulers, we withdraw all confidence in their honesty and ability; if, as soon as we select the men whom from our knowledge of their past lives; whom, from our experience of their probity and capacity we deem most worthy of trust: If, I say, the instant we select such men, instead of maintaining them in the exercise of their respective powers we begin to regard them as traitors, as tyrants

—If such be our practice, what man, who has a reputation to hazard, who has a family he loves, who has a comfortable property to subsist on, will accept of such dangerous and destructive appointments. Men of honorable sensibility will retire from public scenes when we render them a snare, use them as a trap to lead them into disgrace. To familiarise this idea who of us, my fellow citizens, possessed of a proper pride and manly spirit, in the private affairs of the world, would condescend to act as the agent of another unless he gave us his confidence? Can we then expect that men of honorable feelings and strict integrity, of independent property, of established character, having families whose estimation is connected with their own?

Can we expect that such men, though the most proper persons to be intrusted with our interests, will be induced to devote to us their honest labors if we give a ready belief to every malicious tale, and reward them, as the price of their services, with calumny and public detestation? It is an indisputable truth that we cannot conduct our government without the agency of some persons. When the virtuous, the wise, the men of independent property, are compelled to retire, there is no choice left, except among the vicious, the weak, the necessitous. Should the government be placed in the hands of such persons, what right have we to expect that they will act differently now than such men have acted in all former times: that they will not sacrifice the public to their private interests: that by their avarice, their vice, their folly, they will not pull down the pillars of our present prosperity, and overwhelm us with ruin and disgrace? There is one certain rule by which we can all determine. As we are taught by the highest authority to judge of the tree by its fruits, so may we more fully understand the merit of our government by its effects. The effects of government cannot deceive; they act upon our interests, they speak to our feelings. If, then, we find ourselves flourishing under its protection; safe in our persons, our families and our property; this being the very end, the very thing aimed at in its institution, shall we not rather thank our rulers for their wisdom and integrity; thank Heaven for guiding them to the true path of social happiness: I say ought we not rather to do this, than load them with obloquy, hold them up to public execration? This last, my fellow citizens, is certainly necessary to those who wish to supplant the persons whom we have entrusted with the custody of our happiness. But it is not necessary to us who are happy and have every day fresh reasons to be satisfied with our government, and to thank our God for inspiring us with wisdom to choose such rulers. If oppression, if war, if pestilence, if famine, be the greatest scourges which can affect nations; if we look at the misery from these causes of the greater portion of mankind, if we compare our lot, exempt from every calamity, enjoying every blessing, with that

of the

In COMMON COUNCIL.
3d March, 1806.
Ordered, That license be granted to John Gedgin, to keep a horse market for one year from this time, agreeably to law.

Tell.

JAMES M. MCREA, c. c.

This day is Published,
By COTTON & STEWART,
[Price twelve and a half Cents]
A N O R A T I O N,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d
February, 1806.

By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.
March 6.

JUST RECEIVED,
20 bags best Black Pepper
20 chlls. Souchong Tea
24 hogheads best Surinam Molasses
50 barrels Beet.
FOR SALE, by
John G. Ladd.
March 6.

Office of the Mutual Insurance Company
Against Fire on Goods and Furniture.

A general meeting of the members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, held by adjournment, at the General Office of Insurance, in the city of Richmond, February 4th, 1806.

Mr. Neill McCall was elected President.
Isaac H. Judith, Samuel Pointer, Jacob Fricker, Geo. Greenhow, Directors for the district of Petersburg.

William V.ughan, do. Norfolk. Robert Walker, do. Fredericksburg. Samuel Craig, do. Alexandria. Adam Douglas, do. Winchester. Jacob Swopp, do. Staunton. W.M. H. FITZWYLSON, Principal Agent. Wm. Price, Cashier General.

Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting.
Any subscriber, or member, of this Company, may hereafter withdraw his insurance, in part, or the whole by giving notice, in writing, signed by him, and acknowledged personally before the PRINCIPAL AGENT, or duly attested and certified under the hand of a magistrate and on payment of one quota, if one or more quotas are due and payable by him, at that time, and he shall henceforward be exonerated from any further payment, or demands for losses incurred before sunset of the day when such notice shall have been deposited as before mentioned, and his insurance shall cease from that period, and it shall be the duty of the Principal Agent to give him a certificate of discharge.

RESOLVED, That the President and Directors be requested to suspend, for the present, the collection of more than one quota and to give instructions accordingly, to their agents and attorneys, taking due care that their instruction shall not prevent the recovery of one quota, under notices that may already be given to members in arrear."

RESOLVED, also, That on the payment of one quota the person paying may have the benefit of this insurance.

The following is an extract from the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, viz:

RESOLVED, That no person shall be considered as liable to pay, either the quota which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and four, or that which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and five, except such as were, to all intents and purposes, insured before the fire which happened in Norfolk, on 22d day of February eighteen hundred and four—that is to say, those who paid their premiums previously to the said fire."

W.M. H. FITZWYLSON, P. Agent.

Feb. 28. law 3^v

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, from Antigua,
Fresh Oranges of a superior quality.

Do English Walnuts, of do. do.
Do Shell Barks
Raisins
Cocoa Nuts.

Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg.

ALSO ON HAND,

Candies by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax,
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28. 1806.

eo73

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
R. T. Hoe & Co.
Feb. 28. 1806.

902W

JAMES BACON,
his GROCERY STORE, on King Street, has, in
addition to his former stock, added
fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Burgundy,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Tenerife,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-
England Rum,

Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento
Cayenne and Black Pepper, Rice and Ground
Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Buley,
Rice, Starch, Fig, blue, Soap, Mould, Dift and
Spermatex Candles, Refined Salt, Petre, Flotant
Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,
Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best
English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,
and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-
baccoe.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes
in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-
lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De-
cimjohn's, &c. &c. with generally every articl
in his line—the whole of which have been selec-
ted with care and will be disposed of on the very
lowest terms.

December 16.

Charles County Court,

August Term, 1806.

I appearing to the Court, upon the petition
of William M. Maynard, for a commission
of partition under the act entitled, "An act to
direct descent," that Charles Alexander and
Frances his wife, Charles Tyler and Sarah his
wife, Robert Brown, Cecilia Gustavus Brown,
Louisa —, Richard Brown, Seniora Brown,
Martha Linnea Brown, Gustavus Richard Alex-
ander Brown, Lewis B. Whiting and Maria his
wife, Eleanor Brown, Richard Brown, Cathar-
ine Brown, Eleanor Brown, Gustavus Brown
and William Brown, persons residents of the
state of Virginia, are entitled to certain parts of
the land therein mentioned; and the commissioners
appointed in pursuance of the said petition
having made their return thereof as the law di-
rects: It is therefore ordered, That the said
persons appear, by themselves or their attor-
ney, in Charles county court, at Charles Town,
on the third MONDAY in March next, to
show cause, if any they have, why the return
aforesaid, of the commissioners, should not be
confirmed, and that the said William M. May-
nard give notice of this order by causing the
same to be inserted in Snowden's paper in Alex-
andria, twice a week for the space of three weeks
before the said third Monday in March next.

Tell,

JOHN BARNES, Clerk,

February 20.

2aw3w

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and secur-
ing in jail, a young mulatto man slave
named ANDREW. He was hired by me last
year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the mid-
dle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded
from that place about the latter end of August
last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9
inches high, luffy and well made, has short cut-
ted hair, and is frequently subject to have sever-
al large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to
be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address
for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has
not been heard of by me since his elopement, I
suspect he has had the address to ship himself as
a Freeman on board some vessel either at Alex-
andria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and
cures him in any jail, shall receive from me
the above reward, as soon as due information
thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Cau-
lin, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caulin.

Maryland, Charles County, } [Feb. 8.] 2aw
January 17.

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House,
on the corner of King and Columbus Streets, now
occupied by Mr. John Roberts. YOUNG
NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in
part payment. For terms apply to Col. George
Dentale, or to the subscriber in the City of
Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 19.

law

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY
THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
soring weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as *Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long autumnal Fevers, Ty-
phus, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Coughs, Female Complaints, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.
THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow fe-
ver, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Colic, Coughs, Female Complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that dis-
agreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, diz-
ziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrhoeas, dropsties, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the sourry in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from scrofulous gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly
esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth, it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is nearly put up in
pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

**Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.**

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials,
Elixirs of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
or cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

—A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen.

March 27.

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE
PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicini-
ty, viz.

20 Acres of Land, situated on the
north side of the turnpike road leading to Little
River, one mile from the corporation of Alexan-
dria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on
the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by
18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar
underneath, granary, stable, and cow house,
with a good garden. The land is adapted for
grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be
well worth the attention of the gardener, botch-
er, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-fail-
ing branch of water runs through the centre of
the land and close to the dwelling: it is remark-
able for good air and a healthy situation.

A Lot of Land, on the south side of
Duke street, in West End, not far from the
stone bridge; containing three fourths of an
acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the
streets till called for, (now enclosed.) This lot
corners on Duke and George streets, running
back to Wolfe street. The improvements on
said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by
18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet
by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, ca-
pable of containing six horses, a double brick
built necessary with a pigeon house on the top,
all well finished and in good repair, with a pump
of good water in the yard; back of the yard
there is an excellent garden well paled and in
good cultivation; in short there is every conve-
nience fit for a genteel family:

ALSO

I will sell my Right, on the lower
end of Prince street, in Alexandria, now occu-
pied by Mrs. John Limerick. For further parti-
culars apply to the subscriber living at West-
End.

Michael O'Meara.

January 25. 2awf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax
street, near Duke street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hoe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker.—As some person has reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received
the ground rents due on a lot, in the town of Alex-
andria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of Februry
1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 1aw

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thurday night, the 9th of January last, was
taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,

A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next Spring, about 14 and
a half hands high, rough faced before, a
chip on the end of her nose rubbed with the wag-
gon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white,
has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS
for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home;
TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and
Trot, if conducted so as to be brought to con-
sign punishment, and all reasonable expenses if
taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Pitt. Co. 1aw

February 3.

N. B. The Mare was seen in posses-
sion of the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry to the cit-
y of Washington, on the night she was stolen.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEAR,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord

Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty nine and
one half acres of Land, bounded on one side
by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is
every necessary convenience requisite for the ac-
commodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansi-
on-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House,
Stable and Carriage House, a good Garden en-
closed, &c. Puffing all the advantages of a
most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness
of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it
must be considered as one of the most desirable
places of residence in this part of the country.—
Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town,
or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works,
Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. 1aw

LOST OR MISLAID,

Certificates for 43 Shares of Potomac

Bank Stock.

ANY person giving information so that they
can be obtained, will confer a particular
favor on the subscriber.

Who has a Cargo of St. Ubes SALT

for Sale.

E. Janney.

2d mo. 18th. 1aw

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

To be Sold, at Auction,
On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, at the
house of C. W. Janney, on King Street, in
the vicinity of

Genteel Household Furniture;

Among which are,
A Mahogany London made Sideboard, Ma-
hogany Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Drawers, &c.
Looking Glasses, some Silver and Plated Ware,
Books, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

ALSO,
An English Fowling Piece, warranted equal
to any in this country, with a mahogany case,
containing all the apparatus for a sportsman;
some Telescopes, and an excellent Thermome-
ter.

Upwards of 1000 Pictures, and Engravings,
by the most celebrated artists, with some of the
Copper Plates, from which many more may be
struck off. Among the engravings are a number

of Portraits of the late General and Mrs. Wash-
ington; of the late Lewis the sixteenth; Doc-
tor Franklin; Doctors Rush, Walker, and Law-
ton, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Wesley; the
late Countess of Huntington; and a great variety
of Fancy Pieces: the whole of which were
selected with care, and purchased in New York and Philadelphia.

Philip G. Markeller.
The pictures may be seen and purchased previous
to the day of sale, on application to the owner.

March 5.

I have received from Madras,

(Via New York)

9 Bales of Piece Goods,

CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams,
Nimcos and Madras Handkerchiefs. The a-
bove goods were selected in Madras by Andrew
Smith for Hewes and Millet, and entitled to
drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
so tons Plaster, and
so fathoms of Figs.

March 5.

NOTICE.

The commissioners named and au-
thorized by a commission of bankruptcy awarded
and issued and now in operation against The
Moore of Alexandria, intend to meet on the
26th day of this month at four o'clock in the
afternoon at John Gadsby's city Tavern in the<br